



Washington's Shoreline Management Act (SMA)

was adopted by the public in a 1972 referendum

"to prevent the inherent harm in an uncoordinated and

piecemeal development of the state's shorelines."

The SMA incorporates four broad policies:

- Encourage water-dependent uses
- ☐ Protect shoreline natural resources
- ☐ Promote public access
- ☐ Provide for restoration of ecological functions



City of Renton, Shoreline Master Program Renton's Shoreline Master Program (SMP)

Original SMP adopted in January 1977

- ☐ December 1983 major SMP update
- Amendments in 1990, 1996, 1997, and 1998
- □ In May 2005 Critical Areas Regulations adopted into the SMP. Not yet approved by the Department of Ecology and are not in effect
- ☐ January 2008 began current update



Update Process

- □ Initial Public Involvement Now
- ☐ Inventory/Characterization Now to July 2008
- □ Assessment of Options Sept 2008 to Early 2009
- □ Draft Shoreline Master Program Mid 2009
- □ Review & Adoption Mid to Late 2009



Public Involvement

- ☐ Initial Public Involvement
 - Will mail notice and survey
 - Public Meeting April 30
 - dentification of key issues
- ☐ Inventory/Characterization
 - Public Meeting
 - Identification of key issues
- □ Assessment of Options
 - Public Meetings
 - Focus Groups
- □ Draft Shoreline Master Program
 - Public Meetings
- ☐ Review & Adoption







Planning Commission & City Council

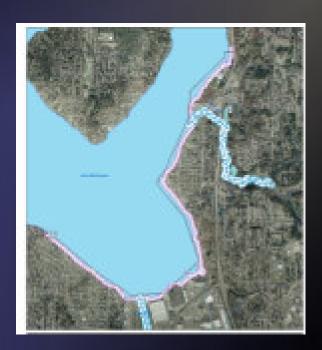
- Orientation
 - Work Program
 - Identification of key issues
- ☐ Inventory/Characterization
 - Findings
 - Identification of key issues
- Assessment of Options
 - Comprehensive Plan and Code Options
 - Reach-Based Regulations
- Draft Shoreline Master Program
 - Public Hearings
- □ Review & Adoption
 - Public Hearings





Where does the SMA apply?

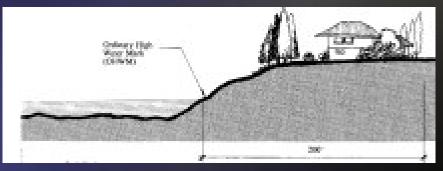






Where does the SMA apply?

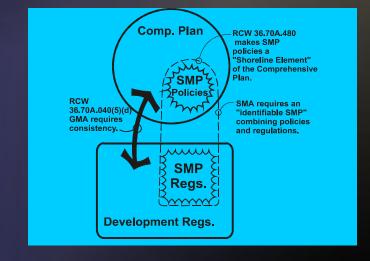
- □ Lakes larger than 20 acres, Streams with greater than 20 cubic feet per second mean annual flow;
- □ Upland areas called shorelands that extend 200 feet landward from the edge of these waters; and



- ☐ The following areas when they are associated with one of the above:
 - Biological w etlands and river deltas; and
 - Some or all of the 100-year floodplain including all wetlands within the 100-year floodplain

Why Update the Shoreline Master Program (SMP)?

- Integrate Growth Management Act (GMA) and SMP (RCW 36.70A.480)
- Both GMA comprehensive plans and Shoreline Master Programs must be updated every 7 years
- Incorporate New ShorelineGuidelines WAC 173-26 adoptedDecember 2003



 December 1, 2009 target for update, King County and cities larger than 10,000 (RCW 90.58.080)



What is Required?

- □ Public Involvement
- □ Scientific Information
 - Inventory and Characterization
 - Cumulative Analysis
- □ Use Preference
- Policies and Regulations



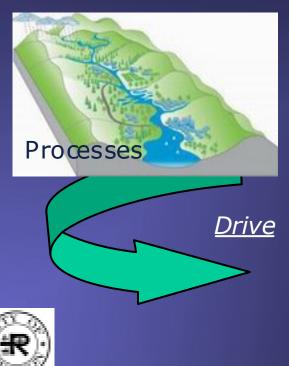


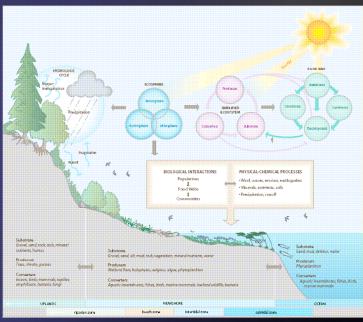
What is Required?

- □ Scientific Information
 - Inventory and Characterization
 - Identify the ecosystem-wide processes and ecological functions
 - Assess relationship to ecological functions present within the jurisdiction
 - Identify specific measures necessary to protect and/or restore the ecological functions and ecosystem-wide processes



Identify the ecosystem-wide processes and ecological functions





Shoreline Functions

Parametrix

☐ Identify the ecosystem-wide processes and

ecological functions

Primarily Rely on Existing Studies





- □ Inventory Reach Level
 - Compile and evaluate all available information and data (reports, aerial photos, local surveys...)
 - Collect, map and summarize <u>existing</u> shoreline conditions, including:
 - Shoreline and adjacent land use and infrastructure
 - Shoreline vegetation
 - Shoreline modifications
 (armoring, piers and docks, etc.)
 - Critical areas
 - Areas of special interest such as priority fish and wildlife habitat, toxic clean-up sites

- Existing and potential public access sites
- Channel migration zones
- Archeological or historical resources
- Degraded sites with potential for ecological restoration
- Existing jurisdictional boundaries, and planning and regulatory provisions that apply

- ☐ Inventory Reach Level
 - Develop "reach-based" policies and regulations based on existing shoreline conditions, and ecological functions



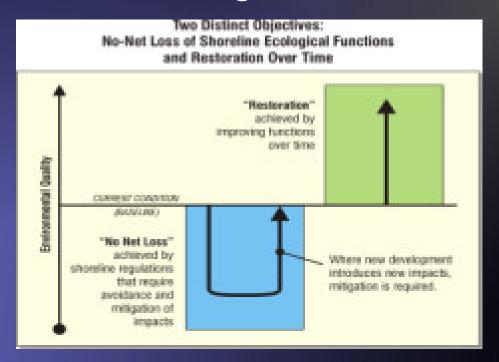
Key "Governing Principles" in Shoreline Guidelines (WAC 173-26)

- □ No net-loss of ecological functions
- Priority for Water-Dependent Use
- □ Public Access



Governing Principles

No-net-loss of ecological functions





- "No net-loss" of ecological functions
 - Accomplished through
 - SPM regulations, and
 - Individual permit decisions over time
 - No Net-Loss includes Cumulative Impacts



- ☐ Cumulative Impacts
 - To ensure no net loss of ecological functions from
 - Reasonably foreseeable future development and use of the shoreline; and
 - Beneficial effects of any established regulatory programs under other local, state, and federal laws.
 - Master programs shall contain policies, programs, regulations that
 - Address adverse cumulative impacts and
 - Fairly allocate the burden of addressing cumulative impacts among development opportunities.



- Non-Residential Use Priority for
 - Water-dependent uses
 - Water-related uses
 - Water-enjoyment uses (N/A to industrial)
 - Non water-oriented uses



Governing Principles – Non Residential Use

- Water-dependent uses Cannot exist in any other location and is dependent on the water by reason of the intrinsic nature of its operations.
 - Shipyard Dry Dock
 - Seaplane Terminal
 - Cargo Terminal
 - Marina (in-water)
 - Vessel Home Port
 - Log Booming





Governing Principles – Non Residential Use Water-related uses - Not intrinsically dependent on a waterfront location but whose operation cannot occur economically without a shoreline location.

- Vessel parts and equipment
- Seafood Processing Plants
- Marine Salvage
 Yards





Governing Principles — Non Residential Use Water-enjoyment uses - Provide the opportunity for a significant number of people to enjoy the shoreline.

- Located, designed, and operated to assure the public's ability to enjoy the physical and aesthetic qualities of the shoreline.
- A recreational use or other use facilitating public access as a primary characteristic.
- Must be open to the public with shoreline space devoted to public shoreline enjoyment.



Governing Principles – Non Residential Use

■ Water-enjoyment uses - Provide the opportunity for a significant number of people to enjoy the shoreline.



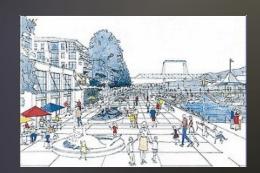




Governing Principles – Non Residential Use
Non Water-related uses - Have no functional relationship to
the shoreline and are not designed to enhance the public's
enjoyment of the shoreline

- ☐ Permitted ONLY when
 - ❖ A Mixed Use Project with
 - Water-Dependent Uses, and
 - Provides Significant Public Benefit, such as
 - o Public Access and/or
 - o Restoration
 - Navigability is Severely Limited and provides Significant Public Benefit (as above)
 - Site is physically separated from the shoreline by another property or public right of way.

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 - Water-Dependent Uses, and



- Provides Significant Public Benefit, such as
 - o Public Access and/or
 - o Restoration





- ☐ Non Water-related uses Permitted when
 - Navigability is Severely Limited and the development provides Significant Public Benefit
 - Public Access and/or
 - Restoration
 - Site is physically separated from the shoreline by another property or public right of way.



- □ Public Access
 - Major purpose of SMP
 - Water Related Recreation
 - Access to Land/Water Interface
 - o Public Access Plan
 - o Public Access in development











Additional Requirements

- □ Vegetation Conservation
- ☐ Shoreline Stabilization
- □ Critical Areas

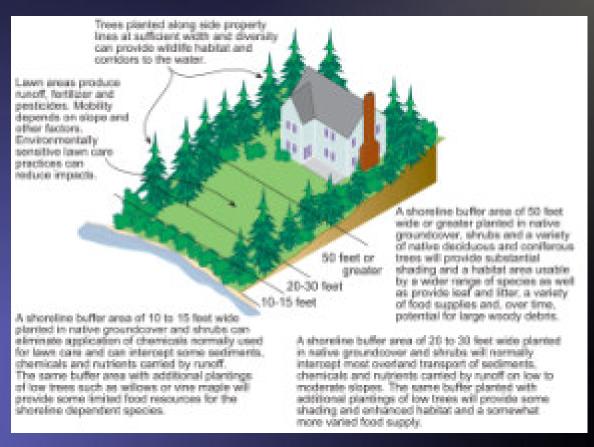


Additional Requirements

- Vegetation Conservation
 - Protection of "functions" provided by shoreline vegetation
 - SMP standards must conserve sufficient vegetation to maintain "functions" over time
 - "No-net-loss of shoreline ecological functions"

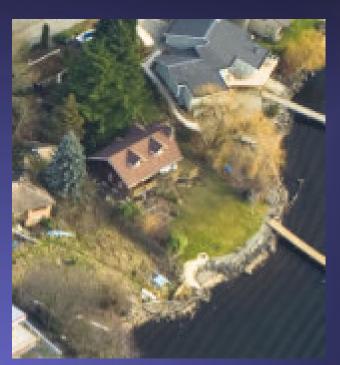


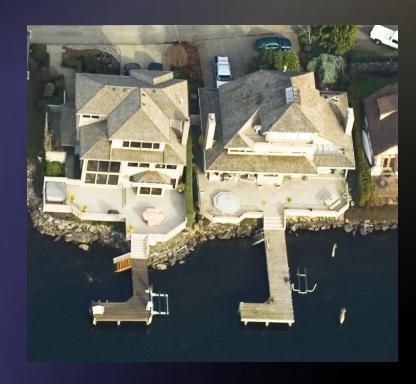
Vegetation Conservation





Vegetation Conservation





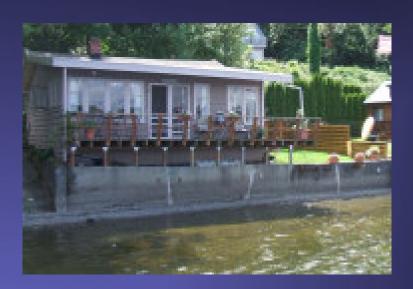


Additional Requirements

- ☐ Shoreline Stabilization
 - Recognize adverse impacts of modification
 - Allow only where need is demonstrated
 - Limit "modifications in number and extent"
 - ❖ Give preference to "soft" modifications that:
 - have "lesser impact on ecological functions", and
 - mitigate impacts including cumulative
 - "Hard" armoring allowed only after analysis confirms less intrusive "soft" measures won't work,



Shoreline Stabilization







Shoreline Stabilization – Soft Structures







Additional Requirements

- □ Critical Areas
 - Wetlands
 - Wildlife Habitat
 - Aquatic Habitat
 - o Streams
 - o Lakes
 - Terrestrial Habitat
 - Frequently Flooded Areas
 - Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas





Additional Requirements

- □ Critical Areas
 - Updated City-wide in 2004
 - Critical Area Amendment to Shoreline Regulations approved by City BUT NOT Approved by Ecology
 - Critical Areas in Shoreline must be "as restrictive" as outside of shoreline
 - "No Net Loss" on a reach basis



Schedule

- □ Now to July 2008 Inventory/Characterization
- ☐ Sept 2008 to Early 2009 Assess Options
- ☐ Mid 2009 Draft Shoreline Master Program
- Mid to Late 2009 Review & Adoption

